

The Times and Democrat.

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

Col M Glover

Jan 1, '86

ORANGEBURG, S. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1886.

PRICE \$1.50 PER ANNUM.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS.

BOATS FADDLING THROUGH THE STREETS OF AUGUSTA, GA.

The Booming Waters of the Savannah Submerges Factories and Houses—Bridges in Danger—The Waters Falling—A Narrow Escape from a Freshet.

The citizens of Augusta should be very grateful that the whole city is not flooded, and we have narrowly escaped a freshet. Thirty-five feet would bring water all over the city, and to-day, at 2:30, the river registered 32 feet 6 1/2 inches, which is the highest point it has reached in years. Two and a half feet more would have brought it into the city. As it is, the whole upper portion of Reynolds street, from Kollock to Hawk's Gully, is under water. The Chronicle reporter started out on a tour of inspection, and, arriving at Kollock and Jones, he witnessed a picturesque scene. Twenty boats plying from house to house, and taking curiosity seekers around the flooded district. A boat being at hand was tendered to the reporter by the courteous Superintendent of the Riverside Mills. The mills are completely hemmed in on all sides by water. The goods have all been moved to the second floor. The dye room is 10 feet in water. Superintendent Anderson has been kept very busy, and has not been able to take off his clothes to lie down since Monday night. The bleach room is under water, and the pulpmeter is kept at work pumping all the time. The loss to the Riverside Mills cannot be less than one thousand dollars. In Diamond Row, opposite the mill, the water was up to the floors of the houses.

Hundreds of people all during the afternoon viewed the scenes on the flooded streets, and many enjoyed the boat riding, etc. The owners of small boats did not fail to make use of the opportunity, and had their boats conveying passengers from houses to the streets.

Anxious to see the condition of things in the flooded district, and to ascertain if there was any suffering or need, the Chronicle representative took a ride of a mile over the flooded territory, finding houses from two to six feet in water, but all bright and cheerful, as well as thankful, that it is no worse. A boat ride from Kollock street to Hawk's Gully, around the bridge over to the Augusta and Knoxville trestle, the Chronicle reporter found no incident, but viewed a most magnificent picture, which can only be described with an artist's pen. The river and the streets, combined with the broad expanse of the river, made a most picturesque scene.

All the mills have been compelled to shut down. The Riverside Mill will be the heaviest loser. Their damage alone will reach easily one thousand dollars. The hands will not be able to go to work before Monday. The Algernon Mill is also in water and the lower floor is entirely covered. Every mill in the city has been compelled to cease operations, and it is not probable that they will be able to resume before next week.

The water was in Broad street, near Conway's stables, yesterday. All that portion of the city west of Kollock and north of Jones streets was flooded yesterday and boats were used to reach the houses. Broad street above Hawk's Gully was impassable yesterday—the water being about 3 1/2 feet deep. Greene street, near the Enterprise Factory, was covered, with the exception of a narrow space in the centre of the road. The floor of Mr. J. J. Lee's store, on upper Greene, was covered with water two feet deep. Many people in the upper portion of the city have moved out of their houses, the water in many instances covering the first floor. Nearly all of Hamburg is submerged.

Serious apprehensions are entertained in regard to the city and South Carolina railroad bridges. The gates of the city bridge were closed—the city authorities having been notified by the S. C. R. R. that a fender projecting from one of the piers was loose, and if it struck the bridge might do great damage. No cars crossed the Carolina bridge for the same reason, the tralus of the S. C. R. R. going out over the C. C. & A. bridge.

The houses along the line of the flood are in from 2 to 6 feet of water and a number of out houses have floated off.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the river commenced to fall, at midnight registered thirty-one feet 9 inches and, unless there is another rain, we are out of danger. The river was on Monday morning ten feet high, and in twelve hours it was twenty-nine feet six inches. The danger is now over and Augusta saved from a terrible disaster.—Augusta Chronicle 2d instant.

The Whoooski River.

MONTPELIER, VT., April 1.—Last night's heavy rain and the melting of mountain snow have raised the Whoooski river, breaking the ice and flooding the banks. The main street of Berlin, for nearly a mile, is filled with ice. William Lindsey's house was swept from its foundations. The members of the family were asleep at the time, but escaped. The tracks of the Montpelier and Wells River and Central Vermont railroads are damaged. The railway bridge on the Northwestern road, at East Richmond, was carried away last night.

Six Men Killed.

At 4 o'clock this morning intelligence was received here of the explosion of the boiler of the steamer E. H. Barre, plying between Morgan City and Abbeville. The Barre had entered the Teche, and was returning laden with lumber. When about two miles below the wreck of the Mary Lewis, which was sunk yesterday, her boilers exploded, killing five or six negroes and wounding a half dozen others. Engineer Johnson was severely scalded. Some of the crew were drowned.

THE FLOOD IN ALABAMA.

Loss of Life—Providing for the Sufferers—Railroads Damaged.

BIRMINGHAM, April 1.—Specials to the Age from the river towns of North Alabama show that the effects of the freshet are worse even than telegraphed yesterday. Gadsden reports the Coosa river at its highest mark and rising with alarming reports from above. All railroad bridges on the branch road, between Atlanta and Gadsden, are swept away, and a number of washouts on the Alabama Great Southern are reported on both sides of the Atlanta. The mill and lumber interests at Gadsden have suffered immense damage.

The Tennessee is reported out of its banks at several points. From Tuscaloosa, on the Warrior river, advices are serious, though it is believed the worst has passed. Many houses on either side of the river have been abandoned and the water is running through the doors and windows. Some families occupy the upper stories of dwellings and skiffs and flat boats are used for transportation.

The village of Northport, across the river from Tuscaloosa, is almost submerged now, and the iron bridge connecting the two places is under water at both ends, and fears are entertained for its safety. The water is a foot deep in the Tuscaloosa Cotton Factory, and work had to be abandoned. Just before dark the wreck of a small house passed down the river, and several persons were observed clinging to the timbers. Rescuing parties, in skiffs, started out in pursuit from the Tuscaloosa shore and were rapidly borne out of sight by the rapid current. Many persons living on low lands below Tuscaloosa had to be rescued from their homes in a skiff. No calculation can yet be made of the amount of damage to the farming interests and to railroads and other high ways.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 2.—A special to the Advertiser states that as Warrior, Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers fall, thousands of horses, mules, cattle and hogs have been swept away. All the corn, cotton seed and provisions in reach of the flood were destroyed, and planters in the overflowed region will have great difficulty in starting anew for this year's crop. Relief boats have brought in a large number of the people who had been in peril and without food for three days. The President of the Board of Inspectors made his way with boats to the imperilled places and got them off in safety. So far the reports of drowning in the various portions of the State foot up nine persons, all colored but one. Four of these were a woman and three children who floated off in a cabin down the Coosa river.

The river has fallen about ten inches. Boats have been distributing food all day through the inundated parts of the city. Several hundred persons have been shut up for two days without food. The convicts on the State farm, after a perilous time, were carried from the flooded quarters in a flat boat for a mile and a half and placed in the penitentiary at Wetumpka. Reports from different points near here show that five more negroes have been drowned. A steam ferry boat left here to-day, going up the river to pick up all persons in danger and to supply food to the water-borne people. It will go to Wetumpka on the Coosa river.

A special from Opelika says: Johnson Bridges, engineer of the construction train, which went down on the Tallapoosa river, died after his leg was amputated. Six hands on same train had already died or been drowned.

Shot Robbing his own House.

A sensational tragedy is reported in Granger county, Tennessee. The trustee of the county was William Jutis, a man universally esteemed and respected. He enjoyed the absolute confidence of the community, and held the position for a number of years. On Friday he returned from his office and deposited a money bag in his room, saying it contained \$2,500, which he had collected in county taxes. He bid his wife good-bye, saying he had business in an adjoining county and would return next day. During the day a cousin or the lady came to her house and was given a room for the night. About midnight he was aroused by a burglar and fired on him. The thief uttered a howl of agony and fell back dead. He proved to be the trustee, who was endeavoring to steal the public money, and then claim that he had been robbed.

A Family Assassinated.

A dispatch from Panama says: "An entire family have been murdered at Arboledas, in the State of Santander. The names of the victims are Carbellon Marciales; Facunda Ortega, his wife; Camilla, a girl of 12 years; Valeria, age 10; Ricardo, age 8; Cayetano, age 5; Virginia, age 2, and an infant to which the mother had given birth in the excitement which preceded the slaughter. The assassins are Antonio Esteban and Francis Marciales, Miguel Flores, Pantaleon Roscoe and a deaf-and-dumb man. The president of the republic has directed that the assassins be tried by a military court-martial."

A Horse and Rider Swept Away.

COVINGTON, Ga., April 1.—Phillip Parker, a horse drover, from Habersham county, to-day, while attempting to cross the Alcovia river near McGehee's, which is now entirely submerged by high waters, was swept from his horse and both horse and rider were lost in the stream. Newton has lost thirteen river bridges by late rain storms. J. W. Bosworth's store near Island Sholas was carried off yesterday by the South river—with entire contents. His floor and grist mills are said to have six feet of water on first floors. There has been great loss to farm lands.

Seed Potatoes, Cabbage, Onions, Apples and Oranges at Jas. Van Tassels.

MORE POLITICAL PEPPER.

With Col. Butler's Compliments to Col. Aiken.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 29, 1886.

Editor Press and Banner:

I have just read Colonel Aiken's communication in your last issue. Permit me to say that like him I am strongly in favor of a farmers' convention—not one but many conventions. Public meetings of the farmers will do more real good for their cause than all the buncombe speeches made in Congress in a century. I heartily approve Colonel Aiken's suggestions concerning the State's department of agriculture. I am prepared to say that any suggestions from an organization of farmers or from individuals for the improvement of the department will be most gratefully received, but I trust that an investigation of the work of the department will show that it is already an honor to the State. Col. Aiken suggests that if the department is "not worth the money paid for it" such alterations in its administration should be made as will bring it up to this standard. I also cordially endorse this patriotic sentiment. Col. Aiken asks "why should a farmer feed his cattle on cotton seed meal exempt from taxation, whereas if he feeds his crop on the same article he is taxed for the privilege?" I will tell him. The Legislature passed an act authorizing the department of agriculture to analyze all fertilizers sold in the State. When cotton seed meal is "fed to the crops" it becomes a fertilizer, and as such is subject to inspection, as it is liable to adulteration, and is consequently taxable. As stock food it is not subject to inspection by this department, I fear Col. Aiken's suggestion in regard to this tax was inspired by the fact that he recently purchased a lot of meal that was not tagged in accordance with law, through his own or the manufacturer's negligence, and he was somewhat inconvenienced thereby. It may be wise to repeal all the laws of South Carolina passed for the protection of the farmers of the State, where they conflict with Colonel Aiken's interest, but I must be pardoned for saying that I do not think so. The department of agriculture is not only willing but anxious to be investigated by the farmers of the State. It was created specially to advance their interest and if it is not fulfilling its purposes the farmers should know it. As it seems to be in order for everybody to make suggestions to the convention which is to assemble in Columbia on the 29th of April, I will exercise the same privilege that others are taking and suggest to the farmers that they should remember that our Congressmen are not out of reach of investigation. Let the State representatives be examined and let the farmers learn whether or not they are worth the money paid for them and if they are not, make such alterations in our Congressional delegation as will make it an honor to the State."

A. P. BUTLER.

Appropriations.

The river and harbor appropriation bill, as completed by the house committee, makes a total appropriation of \$15,164,200, which will become available immediately upon the passage of the bill. As there was no appropriation made for river and harbor improvements at the last session, the present appropriation virtually covers a period of nearly two years. Among the items for the southern States are the following: South Carolina: Harbors—Charleston, including Sullivan's Island, \$250,000; Georgetown, \$5,000. Rivers—The Ashley, \$1,000; the Edisto, \$3,000; the Great Pee Dee, \$20,000; the Salkahatchie, \$2,000; the Santee, \$25,000; the Waccamaw, \$15,000; the Wappoo Cut, \$5,000; the Wateree, \$7,500.

Married His Sister's Daughter.

WENTWORTH, N. C., March 30.—Andrew Roberts, a well known young man of Rocky Springs, made a visit to his sister here, where he fell deeply in love with his pretty niece. Not regarding the law against the marriage of persons within the third degree of kindred, the couple appeared before Squire Henderson and were made one. The couple were arrested a couple of days later for incest; the husband was placed in jail, while the wife was subsequently released. She begged, however, to be allowed to remain with him, but her entreaties were not listened to.

An Afflicted Family.

A lamentable report comes from Piedmont to the effect that on Friday last a grown member of the family of a Mr. Grogan died and was buried on Saturday and on Sunday two more grown members of the family died, and were lying as corpses side by side on Monday, making five that have died in the same family within three weeks, and now two children and the father of the family are confined to their bed.—Honea Path Plaindealer.

Fatal Accident.

Rev. James A. Woodard died, Sunday at his son-in-law, Mr. E. W. Hyrne, Barnwell, aged 73 years. The previous Thursday evening Mr. Woodard fell from the piazza and sustained a compound fracture of the thigh. All that medical skill and tender nursing could do was done but fever supervened and the end came speedily. His remains were buried Monday in the family burying ground near White Pond.—Barnwell People.

A Ghastly Find.

MANNINGTON, WEST VA., March 30.—While carpenters were tearing down a portion of an old house in West Mannington yesterday they came upon sixteen human skulls, five of them evidently being those of women, and all belonging to persons of the Indian race. They are supposed to have been taken by some of the early settlers of the country a century ago.

BLOODY WORK IN TEXAS.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE STRIKERS AND THE SHERIFF'S POSSE.

Seven Men Slain near Fort Worth—The Merchants and Citizens Arming Against the Mob—A Sheriff who would Start a Train or Die in the Attempt.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, April 3.—What had been predicted has come to pass. The striking Knights of Labor and officers of the law have met in deadly conflict. Two officers fatally wounded and a third shot through both hips are the casualties on the side of the law. Of the strikers, as far as can be ascertained, only one has been wounded. It was announced yesterday by the officers of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company that trains would move to-day or that there would be bloodshed. The strikers on the other hand had put it down as settled that no trains would be allowed to pass over the Missouri Pacific until the demand of the strikers for arbitration was conceded. It will be remembered that there are only six men among the strikers here who were formerly employed by the Missouri Pacific, the Missouri Pacific and the Texas Pacific having pooled their Fort Worth business, so that freight was handled and trains moved almost exclusively by the Texas Pacific employees. The places of these men have long been filled but they dared not make a fight on the Texas Pacific because that road is in the hands of a receiver. Last night the sheriff and his deputies were busily engaged in serving writs of injunction against the strikers and their confederates, and by the time this morning dawned most of them had received an official notice to keep away from the yards of the Missouri Pacific Railway, and were warned against interfering with the servants of the company in their efforts to take out trains. The effect of the writs was to keep the yards clear, and at 9 o'clock this morning not a man save the employees could be seen in them. In the streets, however, near the yards, could be seen knots of men who had collected to see what would be done to-day.

At 10 o'clock the officers began to collect at the Union depot and numbers of them were stationed in the yards. At 10:15 o'clock a dozen or more of them went to the round-house, and in a few minutes Engine 54, loaded down with armed officers, pulled out and steamed up to the Missouri Pacific yards. As it rattled past the crowd, collected on either side of the road, derisive cheers went up from a hundred throats, but not a man attempted to interfere with the movements of the engine or to prevent it from coupling on to the caboose, which was standing on a side track. Having done this, the engine was run on to the main track and then backed up the road to Hodge, from which point it was to pull a freight train into the city. For nearly two hours the crowd awaited the return of the engine with the train from Hodge, and as the minutes rolled by they amused themselves in various ways. The raw weather could not scatter them and the men, wrapped in heavy overcoats, were continuously stamping their feet to keep warm. At 11:30 o'clock the engine left Hodge and at 11:35 o'clock steamed into the yards. The train consisted of a caboose and ten cars loaded with coal. As it approached Sixteenth street the crowd reeled out but halted on the line of the right of way and remained there, and not a man made a move toward the train, but at the lower end of the yard three women, wives of the strikers, appeared on the track, one of them armed with a red flag, which she waved as a signal for the engineer to stop. No attention was paid to this, and the train passed on and by the Union depot and continued on its journey south.

The suggestive silence that marked the passage of the freight train through the city was not without its sequel. When a train left the depot it was under the protection of a posse of twelve officers, commanded by Jim Courtwright, a special deputy United States marshal. Some of the officers were deputy marshals and others members of the regular police force. The train proceeded slowly to the crossing of the Fort Worth and New Orleans Railway, about a mile and a half south of the town, where it stopped as is customary before crossing. The switch was found open, and two men stood near the crossing. The officers approached the switch, and as they did so they discovered five men with Winchester rifles partly concealed in the woods a few yards distant. The entire posse advanced toward the men in ambush. They had reached the ditch alongside the track, when they ordered a throwing up of hands. The command was obeyed, but as the hands came up they brought Winchester rifles. The officers were armed with only revolvers. They demanded the surrender of the strikers. Both sides then opened fire almost simultaneously, there being not more than a lapse of two seconds between the time the first and second shots were fired. As to which side fired first eye-witnesses differ. After the first fire the posse advanced and continued firing. The strikers retreated behind some piles of ties. The posse, seeing that it was useless to fight Winchester rifles, placed the wounded officers aboard the train and returned to the Union depot. The strikers remained at the scene for some time after the train returned to the city, when they secured the Winchester of their wounded comrade and started off for the sycamore bottoms, all carrying their rifles.

As soon as the train reached the city a posse was formed, armed with Winchester rifles and started in pursuit of the murderers. It is estimated that there were twenty men among the strikers, but of these only five or six carried Win-

chesters. Tom Nace, the wounded striker, was brought to this city in a wagon this afternoon and as soon as the officers learned of his whereabouts he was carried to jail, where he will be strongly guarded. No other arrests have as yet been made. The Knights of Labor claim that the first shot was fired by the officers, but the weight of testimony is against the proposition. Sheriff Maddox this afternoon organized two companies of citizens, which were armed with Winchester carbines, and marched to the depot—the avowed determination being to suppress all opposition to law. The people are in a terrible state of excitement and appear completely dumfounded. The breach between the law and strikers has been widened and the bitterest expressions can be heard on every side. There are hundreds of Knights of Labor in the city who do not appear to regret the occurrence of to-day.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

He Splits the Skull of His Sweetheart with an Axe and Poisons Himself.

NANUATUCK, Conn., March 30.—Jay Andrews, aged fifty years, and Elsie Williams, aged forty, were neighbors in Oxford, four miles west of this place. Andrews, who was a farmer and a bachelor, resided with his sister, Miss Williams was a dress maker and Andrews paid attentions to her for some time, and his sentiments were reciprocated. Lately Charles Procter, of Woodbury visited her and she dropped Andrews. The latter pressed his suit vigorously and made threats against Procter. At 10:30 o'clock this morning Miss Williams was sewing for her sister, Mrs. Orlando Osborn, when Andrews came in with an axe. He asked for Miss Williams, who was in the front room with Mr. Osborn. Andrews went in and sat for a moment by the fire. Then springing to his feet without a word of warning he swung his axe aloft and brought it down with terrific force on top of Miss Williams' head. She threw up her arms in time to partially ward off a second blow, which gashed the side of her head. Mr. Osborn grappled with Andrews; who acted like a madman and tried to strike Osborn's little son. Andrews was a powerful man, six feet high and weighing 185 pounds, and the struggle was a terrific one. When disarmed Andrews ran to his own house, eighty rods away, where he drank one-eighth of an ounce of sulphate of strychnine, pulled off his boots and started for the woods. The neighbors went in pursuit and found him half a mile away, with his face buried in the grass by a stream. He was dead. Meantime Mrs. Barnes of Oxford, and Pulford of Seymour, were called to attend Miss Williams, but could do nothing, her head being literally split open. She lived for five hours but was unconscious. Miss Williams was highly respected and worked in the first families of Ansonia and Seymour. She leaves a mother, Mrs. Nelson Williams, and a brother and sister. Andrews had always resided in Oxford, was well known and considered a good-tempered, kind-hearted man. Jealousy at Procter's visits to Miss Williams is supposed to have crazed him.

A Southern Mormon.

A veritable Mormon has been brought to light in Crawford county, Georgia, by the flogging of two white women. Mrs. Julia Hutto and Mrs. Vina Hutto. They are the wives of William Hutto, the story of whose loves is a scandal to the community. Years ago he started his matrimonial ventures by selling his first wife for a fiddle, to which he had taken a fancy. He got in addition a pen of shucks. He received a barrel of syrup in pay for making himself the husband of No. 2. That lady died before she could be traded off. The third wife he sold for a bushel of cow peas. His fourth wife was so hard to dispose of that he abandoned her in desperation and established himself with his present two wives. When the maskers appeared at his house, several nights ago, Hutto broke through the back door, ran, and escaped in the swamp. The women were taken out of bed, and under the repeated laying on of whips they were warned to leave the country. The men then disappeared, promising to call again. The women are now preparing to leave.

No End to Silver.

There is something painfully ludicrous in the letter from assistant Secretary Fairchild, presented to the house on Friday. It recites with solemn plainness that the law requires 27,000,000 silver dollars to be coined each year, and goes on to gravely state that the remaining space in the sub-treasury vaults will not suffice to hold the coinage of the ensuing twelve months. Therefore, an appropriations for the erection of more vaults in the sub-treasuries is prayed for. Again and again, in the past few years, have these petitions been presented and granted. The vaults have been enlarged, and duplicated, in double and quadruple and still there is not room enough for the 79 cent tokens which must be ground out at the rate of 27,000,000 per annum.

Good If True.

If the story of the Grant family now being told in the newspapers is found to be true, it will add much to the honor of the Grant name. The story is that the profits from Gen. Grant's book are being used, in accordance with his request to repay the losses of those creditors of Grant & Ward who were induced to invest with the firm by Gen. Grant's assurances or influence. Mrs. Virginia Corbin, a sister of Gen. Grant, who was induced by him to invest \$25,000, all she had, with the firm, lost her investment and has received a certified check for the sum from Mrs. Grant and it is said others who invested under similar circumstances have been paid.

GOOD NEWS.

D. T. CORBIN AND WILLIAM STONE ARE FOILED AT LAST.

The United States Supreme Court Decrees that the Carpet-Bag Firm Must Surrender the Phosphate Money which they Collected and have Kept for more than Ten Years.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—In the Supreme Court to-day Chief Justice Waite rendered the decision of the Court in the case of William Stone against the State of South Carolina in favor of the State. This suit was brought by the State of South Carolina in the Court of Common Pleas of Richland County in August, 1877, against D. T. Corbin and William Stone, law partners, to recover a balance claimed to be due for moneys collected by Stone for the State and not paid over to the State treasury. In April, 1878, Stone presented in the Court a petition for a removal of the suit to the United States Circuit Court from South Carolina, stating that he was a citizen of New York and a resident there, and that his co-defendant was a citizen of South Carolina, and so also was plaintiff a citizen of the same State, and under the Statutes of the State and the United States Statutes the suit was one in which there could be no final determination reached so far as he was concerned with the presence of the co-defendant to the cause. The State Court proceeded with the suit, notwithstanding Stone's petition for removal, and after trial gave judgement against both defendants for \$23,728, with interest from July, 1876. During the whole proceedings, says Chief Justice Waite, Stone denied the jurisdiction of the State Court after the filing of his petition. The Supreme Court of South Carolina affirmed the decision of the Court of Common Pleas, and to reverse that judgement of affirmance the present writ of error was brought. This Court holds, says the Chief Justice, that a State Court is not bound to surrender its jurisdiction of a suit on petition for removal until a case has been made which on its face shows that the petitioner has a right to transfer. This Court further holds that the money sued for was received by defendants as partners, and they are liable jointly for its payment if they are liable at all. Such a case is not removable, and, therefore, the judgement of the lower Court is affirmed. —News and Courier.

LOSS OF LIFE AT MACON.

Two Persons Drowned—Houses Undermined and Swept Away.

MACON, GA., April 1.—Hundreds of people were to be seen on the banks of the booming Ocmulgee to-day, watching the mighty current as it swept past carrying death and destruction in its course. The incidents last night were fearful, and with the coming of daylight it was found that an unfortunate man named Cornell Cheely, a drayman, who had climbed to the top of a tree for safety, and whose cries for help were heard at intervals during the night, was nowhere to be seen. He was one of the men who refused to leave his house yesterday morning, even after the water had reached it. At last he was forced to seek refuge in a China tree near by. It was then too late to rescue him, although many attempts to do so were made. His cries for help yesterday afternoon were piteous, and although there were hundreds of people who heard him, they were powerless to lend assistance. He continued to call until 4 o'clock this morning when his voice was no longer heard, and when dawn came he was not in the tree. It is supposed that being exhausted and benumbed by cold, his strength failed and he dropped into the water and perished. Another man named Jack Reeves, who was a fireman at the compress, is also missing, and it is supposed he was drowned. A number of attempts were made yesterday and last night to rescue these men, but each time the boat capsized, and the rescuers were compelled to return to land. Mr. H. K. Gilmore and Mr. Selt attempted to reach them, but lost their boat, and sought safety upon one of the undermined houses. They were rescued by a brave colored man named Harrison Owen. Two others, whose names could not be learned, were rescued by Mr. W. G. Faircloth. Of the forty or more houses near the river, in East Macon, about twenty-five were undermined and have toppled over and are in all sorts of positions. Many of the occupants lost all their household effects and are suffering for the necessities of life. The river has fallen about three feet to-day and it is hoped that the worst has passed.

A Sad Accident.

A sad casualty occurred near Yawhany Ferry, in Georgetown county, on Saturday, March 27th, by which two lads, the children of Mrs. T. L. Harrelson, met their death. These two boys, aged sixteen and thirteen years, went to the woods in company with their cousin, another lad, for the purpose of felling a tree. While the later was engaged in cutting the tree the two brothers engaged in a wrestling match, during which the tree, unobserved by them, came down with a crash, crushing both of them to the earth. These two lads were the only children of a widow lady, who, at the time of the accident was at the bedside of her sick father, and had no intimation of the terrible tragedy until the dead and mangled bodies of her sons were brought to her.

100,000 Men to Guard One Car.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 1.—The Czar and the members of his court started for the Crimea to-day. The utmost precautions have been taken for the protection of his person. The railway route over which the party will pass will be guarded by 100,000 men.